



EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1909.



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**To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and
Housing Committee.**

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1909. Reports from two Medical Officers of Health were not received until the latter end of May, and then one in an incomplete state.

1909 was noted throughout the Country generally as being a year in which exceptionally low death-rates prevailed. The East Riding shared in the satisfactory nature of the returns, and the result is that the deaths from "All Causes," and also among infants, were the lowest yet recorded.

These results were greatly influenced by the climatic conditions of the Summer and Autumn. In 1909 the rainfall was considerably above the average, especially in June and July. In August the rainfall was everywhere the greatest during any month of the year, and was at some stations twice the average amount.

Phthisis.—The disease caused by Tubercle of the Lungs is gradually being acknowledged to be infectious, and the general public are becoming more willing that some further action should be taken to control the spread of the disease.

During 1909 the subject of Isolation Hospitals has been again before the Sanitary Committee, and a full statement of the present provision is given in this report.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, which came into operation on the 3rd December, 1909, is one of special interest to District Councils, especially the clauses referring to the condition of existing houses, or the want of houses.

The Bacteriological work is becoming every year more and more used and trusted by the medical profession, and the decision of the County Council to entrust the work to the Clinical Research Association has met with general approval.

As the Local Supervising Authority over Midwives for the East Riding, the County Council have issued the following notice :

“ From and after the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and ten, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner unless she be certified under this Act ; any woman so acting without being certified under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.”

POPULATION.

The following is the estimated population in the several districts:—

	Estimated 1909.	Estimated 1908.	Year's Increase or Decrease.
Administrative County ..	149,875	149,510	+ 365
Urban Districts	60,450	59,900	+ 550
Rural Districts	89,425	89,610	— 185

The estimated population to the middle of 1909 was 149,875, an increase of 365 for the year. The actual excess of the births over the deaths was 1,547, so that an allowance or deduction of nearly 1,200 is made for persons who have left for other districts outside the East Riding during the year. The small towns in the Riding draw some from the country districts, and also new comers from outside.

In estimating the population, for every year that we are removed from the last census there is an increase in the probable error of the figures. It will no doubt prove to be considerable at the next census, for the reason that calculations continue to be made on the same rate of change as occurred between 1891 and 1901, while during the last 9 years the birth-rate has continued to fall.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average rate for the eight years 1901—1908	1909
Ad. County	24·9	24·8	25·4	24·1	24·3	24·7	22·9	23·7	24·4	23·2
Urban Districts	25·4	24·7	25·9	23·6	23·9	24·4	21·8	22·0	24·1	21·2
Rural Districts	24·8	24·8	25·0	24·4	24·6	24·8	23·6	24·8	24·6	24·6

The number of births registered was 3,466, compared with 3,603, the average number registered in each of the previous 10 years. The lessened number of births during 1909 was 137. In the Urban districts the reduction was 6 per cent., in the Rural only 2 per cent. In 1909 the birth-rate was 23.2, or 1.2 per 1,000 less than the average of the previous 8 years. The birth-rate was higher in the Rural than the Urban Districts; that has been the record every year since 1904. It is not unlikely that the lower birth-rate in some Urban Districts is due to an over-estimate of the population. Table III. will show that the birth rates in the several Rural Districts agree very closely, while in the Urban Districts there are greater differences, that of Withernsea being only 14.4; that of Hedon was 27. The birth-rate in the Rural districts of England and Wales in 1909 was 25.6.

238, or 7 per cent. of the Births were illegitimate children. In the Driffield districts, both Urban and Rural, there were from 12 to 13 per cent. illegitimate births. The rate for the whole of England and Wales is 4 per cent. In the following districts there was less than 4 per cent. of illegitimates last year :—

URBAN.—Filey, Hessle, Norton, Hedon.

RURAL.—Patrington, Riccall.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR, COMPARED WITH THE REGISTERED BIRTHS.

Deaths among Infants per 1,000 Births.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Aver. rate for 8 years 1901-1908	1909
Ad. County	137	128	118	132	115	107	104	106	115	84
Urban Districts	153	126	125	129	129	118	108	125	121	87
Rural Districts	128	133	114	134	106	101	102	95	111	83

The total number of deaths among infants under 1 year of age was 293; the average yearly number for the previous 8 years was 415. The saving in this group during 1909 was 122.

Further endeavours to save infant lives will go some way to make up for the decrease of the population which is caused by a lowering birth-rate.

The deaths among infants were equal to 84 per 1,000 of all the births registered. That proportion is the lowest yet recorded. The average for past years was 115.

The deaths among legitimate children was 77 per 1,000 births, while among illegitimate children it was 188 in 1909.

Something more is required to supervise the rearing of these unfortunates, and to protect them against unfeeling and indifferent caretakers.

In the Norton Urban district—

3 illegitimate children born; all died—equal to 100 per cent.

In the Skirlaugh Rural district—

10 illegitimate children born; 5 died—equal to 50 per cent.

In the Riccall Rural district—

3	„	2	„	„	66	„
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In the Driffield Rural district—

32	„	9	„	„	28	„
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In the Pocklington Rural district—

19	„	5	„	„	26	„
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DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.
DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average rate for the eight years 1901—1908	1909
Ad. County	14·8	14·4	13·8	15·4	14·6	13·9	14·0	14·3	14·4	12·8
Urban Districts	16·1	15·6	15·2	16·0	15·3	14·6	14·2	15·2	15·2	12·5
Rural Districts	14·0	13·7	13·0	15·0	14·1	13·4	13·9	13·7	13·8	12·9

The number of deaths among persons who belonged to the East Riding, *i.e.*, who died in any part of the district, or at any Public Institution outside the Riding was 1,919. The average yearly number was 2,123, so that there was 204 fewer deaths in 1909. The death-rate for the year was 12·8 per 1,000. The reduction was greatest in the Urban Districts, where there were 105 fewer deaths. The temperature of the summer and autumn of 1909, was very much below the average, and there were a large number of days on which rain fell. These unpleasant conditions were certainly favourable from the point of view of the public health. The subsoil was hardly ever warmed to that degree which originates fermentation in decaying organic matters, and so there were few cases of death from diarrhœal diseases. For the whole country—Rural districts—the death-rate last year was 14·5.

In several districts the general reduction of the death-rate was not shared in. In Driffield it was 16·4, in Beverley Borough 15·7. In Withernsea it was nearly 15, but that increased rate was due to deaths of invalids who died from the disease for which they had gone to Withernsea to be treated. The real death-rate there was 12·4.

In the Rural Districts the highest rates were at Sherburn 15·4, Howden 14·9., while in the Skirlaugh and Bridlington districts it was less than 11 per 1,000.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were last year 79 deaths from what are generally known as the zymotic class of disease. That list includes:—

Measles	4 deaths
Whooping Cough	11 „
Scarlet Fever	7 „
Diphtheria	30 „
Enteric Fever	9 „
Diarrhœal Diseases.....	18 „

Comparing these figures with those of the previous 8 years shows that 1909 was on the whole a favourable year.

The death-rate of each of them, compared with the average rate for the previous 8 years, was as follows:—

	1909. Rate per 100,000 of the population.	Average of 8 previous years.
Measles	2·7	10·8
Whooping Cough ...	7·3	18·9
Scarlet Fever.....	4·3	3·9
Diphtheria.....	20·7	18·1
Enteric Fever	6·2	11·3
Diarrhœa	12·4	34·9

The comparison of the average shows that the death-rates from scarlet fever and diphtheria in 1909 were both above the average, but that of measles, whooping cough, enteric fever, and diarrhœa was considerably under the average. The death-rate from all forms of zymotic diseases was 0·52 per 1,000.

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year
1909.

Notifiable Diseases.	Adminis- trative County.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts	Cases removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membran- ous Croup)	313	148	165	71
Erysipelas	111	60	51	..
Scarlet Fever	424	146	278	55
Enteric Fever.....	64	23	14	8
Puerperal Fever.....	6	3	3	..
Continued Fever	1	1	..	..
Measles	93	92	1	..
Small-Pox	1	1	0	1
Phthisis.....	36	27	9	..
Totals.....	1049	501	548	135

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified was 1,049. That was an increase of 150 on the average of previous years. Some part of the increase during 1909 was due to phthisis; such cases occurring amongst pauper patients are now required to be notified.

Amongst the cases was one of small-pox. The last case of this disease was reported in 1907. The case occurred in a

visitor who came to work in Beverley Borough. By prompt isolation of the patient and re-vaccination of all who had been in contact with the patient, no further cases occurred.

SCARLET FEVER.

424 cases of scarlet fever were notified, compared with an average of 394 cases. Amongst the 424 cases there were 7 deaths. Happily the death-rate still continues to be very low. Last year it was 1·6 per cent. of the persons attacked. Amongst the 146 cases in the Urban Districts there was only one death, but 6 occurred amongst the 278 in the Rural Districts.

NORTON URBAN.—10 cases were reported in four houses. The infection was believed to be due to milk from a farm where there was said to have been cases of Scarlet Fever.

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—There were 42 cases. “A great majority occurred in September. A large proportion occurred in children attending school. The spread of the infection is to be accounted for by the fact that the cases were all so mild that in many instances the parents had no idea that the children were suffering from the disease.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—36 cases were notified; one was fatal. “A large proportion of the cases occurred in November and was due to infection from a ‘Missed case’ who was found attending school after an illness which was followed by peeling of the skin.”

HOWDEN RURAL.—18 cases all recovered. The origin of several of the cases was due to the patients having visited infected districts, or to visits from strangers before they were completely free from the infection.

POCKLINGTON.—47 cases, one fatal. Fresh cases occurred frequently owing to the extreme carelessness of the parents and the smallness of the houses, making isolation impossible. In one case a mother refused to isolate two children or to use precautions in spite of the Medical Officer of Health’s visits and

requests. Another case occurred in the same neighbourhood. The Rural District Council prosecuted the woman above referred to ; she was fined.

RICCALL.—19 cases, 1 fatal. Dr. Stedman, the Medical Officer of Health, found two children at school suffering from ulceration of the nose, and the skin peeling freely. They had been absent from school for a fortnight, said to be suffering from Sore Throat. Ten additional cases occurred during the same month.

SKIRLAUGH.—There were 39 cases.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified was 64, compared with 101, the average annual number reported during the previous 8 years. The greatest reduction in the number of cases occurred in the Rural Districts.

There were 9 deaths from enteric fever, equal to 14 per cent. of the persons attacked.

The number of cases of enteric fever is still too high when compared with the figures from other Counties. As improvements are carried out in some districts, fewer cases of enteric fever are notified, but year by year outbreaks occur in fresh districts, and then improvements in water supply, drains, and closets are also carried out.

Very slowly this experience is being better understood, but it is yet too much the experience to wait for the outbreak before anything is done, rather than to anticipate such results, and to carry out some improvements which are known to be required, and so try to prevent the occurrence of these cases of enteric fever.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—Dr. Park notes that the 7 cases which occurred were all in separate houses, and were of the usual sporadic type which occur yearly in the town.

It is stated that the origin of the cases in other Urban districts could not be traced.

ESCRICK RURAL.—There were 4 cases. “One brought the infection into the district; of the others no clear history can be given.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—A much smaller number of cases were reported—only 4. The average number for the previous 8 years was 7 cases. The 4 occurred at Nafferton, where a new public water supply is now being provided.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—8 cases occurred, 3 of them at two farms where the water was analysed and found to be polluted and unfit for use. A similar condition of the water supply was found in a neighbouring parish where there were cases of Diarrhœa, and one of Enteric. For the two farms a better water supply was obtained.

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—There were 11 cases and 2 deaths; 9 occurred in a small group of houses where the conditions of water supply, the drains, and the closets were all found in an unsatisfactory condition. A previous case of Enteric Fever occurred in the same neighbourhood some months before. “The great difficulty was that none of the earlier cases could be removed to a hospital, and it was left to the generosity of a member of the Rural District Council to provide and pay a considerable sum for nurses.” Since the outbreak some sanitary improvements have been made at the houses where the cases occurred.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 313.

The average yearly number up to 1909 was 190 cases. Amongst the 313 cases last year there were 30 deaths, equal to about 10 per cent. of the persons attacked.

In the Urban districts there were 148 cases with 17 deaths, which was equal to 11 per cent.; and in the Rural districts 165 cases, with 13 deaths, the death-rate was 8 per cent.

This return of the death-rate compares very favourably with those of the four years 1901-2-3-4. The average death-rate during those years in the Urban districts was 25 per cent.,

and in the Rural districts 11 per cent. of the persons attacked. Part of this more satisfactory return may be due to the type of the disease being milder, but it is more probably due to the systematic use of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum for treatment, and of Bacteriological examinations for cases of suspected diphtheria.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—There were 63 cases notified; 11 of these died.

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—47 cases, 33 were removed to the hospital. All the cases in the Borough recovered.

HESSLE URBAN.—There were 30 cases, amongst these there were 4 deaths.

In the Urban Districts there were 25 cases in every 10,000 of the population of these districts. In the Rural Districts the proportion was 13 per 10,000.

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“There were 12 cases; 5 of these occurred in one village. Previous to the outbreak many children complained of a sore throat. A swab was taken from 5 of these; one was returned positive.”

HOWDEN RURAL.—There were 21 cases, of which 4 were fatal. “8 of the cases occurred in one house; only one of them was removed to the hospital.” “In another village the death of a schoolchild was certified as being caused by Laryngitis. 4 cases of Diphtheria followed amongst the other children. The school was closed, and there was no further spread of the outbreak.”

PATRINGTON RURAL.—26 cases, and 1 death.

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—15 cases, 1 death.

The death rate from Diphtheria was 4 per cent. of the persons attacked in the Patrington District. In other districts it varied from 8 per cent. in the Driffield Rural, to 19 per cent. in the Howden Rural District.

Seven schools were closed for periods of 5 or more weeks owing to outbreaks of diphtheria among the scholars.

MEASLES.

4 deaths occurred from Measles, all of these being of children under the age of five years. This disease is only notified in the Urban District of Withernsea and the Rural District of Bridlington.

There are no means of ascertaining the actual number of cases which occur, but during the year it was found necessary to close 17 schools for at least 4 weeks in each case owing to the prevalence of this disease.

Very little progress is yet being made in putting into force any effectual means of checking outbreaks of Measles. An effort will be made in the future to try and control the spread of the disease and certainly the mortality from it, by a more rigid exclusion from school on the first occurrence of a case of Measles of the children under five years of age.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was fatal in 11 cases. A large number of these occurred amongst infants under 1 year. In several schools the disease spread to a serious extent, and it was found necessary to close 9 of them.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the cases for which a bacteriological examination was made in 1909 :—

Number of cases examined.		Results of Examination.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	648 cases	319	329
Enteric Fever	30 „	18	12
Phthisis	110 „	35	75
Water	75 samples.		
Organs from Pig	1 „		
Total.....	864		

The total number of specimens sent for examination in 1909 were 187 more than in the previous year.

As the practice of obtaining a negative swab as the only safe indication of freedom from infection after diphtheria is

more generally adopted, there will be an increase year by year in the number of specimens sent for examination.

Last year there were 109 additional specimens from suspected cases of diphtheria; there was also a considerable increase in the number of specimens sent from suspected cases of phthisis.

This last result was in part due to the compulsory notification of all cases of that disease amongst paupers; but an increasing number of specimens were sent from other classes of the community, and the medical profession now more frequently seek for the opinion of a bacteriologist in all doubtful cases of phthisis.

The County Council have just concluded arrangements with the Clinical Research Association in London to carry out all the bacteriological examinations required by the medical practitioners in the East Riding. The charge made to the District Councils for specimens sent will remain unaltered, and it is hoped that the results of the change will prove in every way entirely satisfactory.

**“METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES :
ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND ITS
SUFFICIENCY ; DISINFECTION.”**

The following are the number and percentage of cases of enteric fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria which were isolated in any hospital available in several districts in 1909:—

	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases removed to Hospital.	Per cent.
Bridlington Borough	68	47	69·1
Hessle Urban	52	29	55·7
Escrick Rural	17	10	58·8
Howden Rural	40	18	45·0
Riccall Rural	25	14	56·0
Sculcoates Rural	77	15	19·4
Cottingham Urban	22	1	4·5

In the following districts Hospitals have been provided, or arrangements have been made for the treatment of cases of infectious disease in the hospitals of other districts;—

BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

Population 15,400.

A hospital containing 18 beds in 3 pavilions was built in 1904. The buildings are placed on 2 acres of a field of 9 acres, the whole of which was purchased for hospital purposes. The new buildings provide for the treatment of cases of fever and of diphtheria.

A few cases of small-pox were treated in tents in 1906, which were placed on the unoccupied portion of the field, and as far distant as possible from the fever block.

A steam disinfecting apparatus has also been provided at a cost of £174.

The cost of the buildings was £4,000, including £200 for furnishing.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.

Population 13,700.

A temporary hospital provided for cases of small-pox. A case was isolated in 1909.

ESCRICK RURAL DISTRICT.

Population 5,190.

The Rural Council provided a temporary hospital in 1904 for cases of small-pox. The outbreak which induced the Authority to provide a hospital subsided before the building was ready, and no cases have yet been treated in it. The building has accommodation for 8 beds in 2 wards.

It is constructed of an outer casing of galvanised iron lined with wood.

There is no disinfecting apparatus provided.

Cases of fever and diphtheria are admitted from the Escrick District for treatment to the hospitals of the City of York when there is room.

HOWDEN RURAL DISTRICT.

Population 11,850.

In 1903 a serious outbreak of diphtheria occurred in the District, and induced the Rural Council to provide some means of isolating the cases ; an old cottage was fitted up.

A wood erection containing 5 rooms was also provided at the same time at the rear of the permanent building.

The latter building had not been designed for use as a hospital but as a dwellinghouse.

There is no disinfecting apparatus provided.

The first cost of the buildings was £257 10s.; £150 of that amount being spent over the temporary wood erection. £312 8s. 10d. was spent on repairs and alterations to the permanent building, to the drains, closets, etc., so that the total cost to the Rural District Council was £569 18s. 10d.

The experience of Howden has been that of many other districts, namely, a large expenditure of money to provide means in a sudden emergency for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, and afterwards to find that the buildings are inadequately and indifferently equipped for the purpose of a permanent hospital.

RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT.

Population 3,300.

This Council has an agreement whereby all cases of infectious disease can be removed for treatment to the Selby Urban and Rural Joint Hospital.

An arrangement has been made between each of the following authorities and the Corporation of the City of Hull, the latter agreeing to receive cases of infectious disease into their hospitals when the Medical Officer of Health for Hull considers that there is room :—

Cottingham Urban District.	Population	4,200.
Hessle Urban District.	„	5,100.
Sculcoates Rural District.	„	7,640.

In the following Urban and Rural Districts no hospital for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease has yet been provided :—

Urban Districts.	Population.	Rural Districts.	Population.
†Beverley Borough....	13,700	Beverley Rural....	11,100
Hedon Borough.....	1,030	Bridlington „ ..	7,600
Driffeld Urban ..	5,810	Driffeld „ ..	10,700
Filey „ ..	3,475	Norton „ ..	5,460
Hornsea „ ..	2,720	Patrington „ ..	6,903
Norton „ ..	4,000	Pocklington „ ..	10,680
Pocklington „ ..	2,480	Sherburn „ ..	2,200
Withernsea „ ..	2,600	Skirlaugh „ ..	6,775

† A temporary hospital for cases of small-pox.

To these the Rural District of Howden remains to be added, as the present hospital buildings are quite unsuited for the purposes of a permanent hospital.

There is, therefore, a population of 109,000 for which adequate hospital accommodation is required.

The County Council at their meeting in May, 1909, confirmed a Resolution of the Sanitary Committee of the County Council which invited the several Urban and Rural District Councils in the Riding to appoint two representatives to confer with the Sanitary Committee on the question of providing isolation hospitals for the several districts in the Riding.

This Conference was held in July. There were present members of the Sanitary Committee of the County Council and representatives from the following Districts :—

Beverley Borough.	Beverley Rural
Bridlington „	Bridlington „
Hedon „	Driffeld „
Driffeld Urban	Norton „
Filey „	Patrington „
Hessle „	Pocklington „
Pocklington „	Skirlaugh „
Withernsea „	

Mr. Sawdon, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, was appointed Chairman, and explained that the meeting had been called at the suggestion of the Sanitary Committee of the

County Council, in order to put before the District Councils such information as would be helpful to them in considering the question of providing hospitals for infectious cases.

A discussion took place on several points, and it was decided that the information that the Chairman gave in his opening remarks should be printed and sent to the members of the District Councils represented.

The Conference was adjourned.

The following are the references to Isolation Hospitals in the Annual Reports of 1909 :—

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—“ The case of small-pox notified in Beverley was at once removed to the temporary hospital provided for cases of that disease. The 7 persons in the household from which the patient was removed were successfully re-vaccinated and quarantined for 14 days, with the result that no further outbreak occurred.”

No further progress towards the erection and equipment of an infectious diseases hospital has been made during 1909.

FILEY URBAN —“ I am sorry to say that so far no provision has been made by the Council for the isolation of particular infectious cases.”

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—“ The house accommodation of the working classes is insufficient for isolating cases of infectious disease.”

BEVERLEY RURAL.—“ It is much to be regretted that there is no Isolation Hospital.

Two diseases, scarlet fever and diphtheria, which make up so great a proportion of the diseases notified in the district, will continue to prevail until, by means of a hospital, that separation of the sick from the healthy members of families which is necessary to prevent the spread of diseases is obtained.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“ I regret that the recent conference between the County Council and the delegates from the Urban and Rural District Councils as to the provision of Isolation

Hospitals had not agreed upon any scheme, as we have again had evidence during the year that such facilities as it was sought to provide might have been of inestimable benefit to us."

SKIRLAUGH.—“ As in the previous reports of the Medical Officers of Health for this district I must again point out the urgent necessity for some form of isolation for infectious cases. This necessity was vividly brought home to us last autumn when 9 cases of typhoid fever occurred at Ellerby, and had it not been for the generosity of a single private individual it would have been quite impossible to cope with the outbreak, and the mortality would in all probability have been very considerably higher.”

Portable disinfecting apparatus have been provided by the following Councils :—

Beverley Rural.	Norton Urban and Rural.
Driffeld Rural.	Skirlaugh Rural.

DIARRHŒA.

The deaths from diarrhœal diseases were 12 ; the average yearly number for the previous 8 years was 51 ; in 1906 there were 84 deaths. The greatly reduced return from every district in 1909 was due to the low temperature of the summer months.

MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives on the Register of the East Riding is 24.

Only 16 of these actually practise on their own behalf. In addition 4 act as nurses with Doctors, while 4 who neither act as nurses nor midwives retain their names on the Register as having their homes in the East Riding.

The 16 in practice attended 222 cases last year ; that was equal to 6.6 per cent. of all the births registered in 1909.

Two Midwives attended 138 cases, and 5, including the 2 already named, attended 85 per cent. of all the cases. The remaining 28 cases were attended by 9 midwives. For these there is little inducement to continue the work, especially as I

am repeatedly told that they receive no fee, but only promises of future payment. Some of these try to get work as nurses to other cases, while others through increasing years and household duties do not seek to be employed as nurses.

Two of these women have intimated that they do not intend to practice in the future.

Three new names have been added to the Register. All of these women had passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

On 12 occasions 3 midwives sent for medical aid. Several of the patients paid the doctor; in other cases the fees were paid by the Guardians.

One midwife was warned by the supervising Authority for neglecting to send for medical aid for a child before its death.

PHTHISIS. DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average rate for the eight years 1901—1908.	1909.
Ad.County	0·82	0·98	0·91	0·88	0·85	0·90	0·76	0·94	0·88	0·85
Urban Districts	0·84	1·12	1·12	1·06	1·09	1·2	0·91	1·08	1·07	1·02
Rural Districts	0·81	0·89	0·79	0·77	0·70	0·72	0·66	0·85	0·76	0·73

In 1909, 127 deaths were registered from phthisis or tubercle of the lung. Probably three-fourths of these deaths occurred amongst people between the ages of 15 and 50. The deaths in 1909 were 13 less than 1908, and 2 less than the average yearly number for the previous 8 years. The death-rate throughout the whole County was equal to 0·85 per 1,000 of the population. It was 1·02 in the Urban districts and 0·73 in the Rural.

During recent years there has been very little lessening in the number of deaths from phthisis. In the Union districts

wholly included in the East Riding, viz , Beverley, Bridlington, Driffeld, Howden, Patrington, Pocklington, and Skirlaugh, the average yearly number of deaths from that disease during the 10 years 1891-1901 was 106. In 1909 the number which occurred in the same districts was 97.

There were in addition 28 deaths caused by tubercle which attacked some other part of the body than the lungs.

There were, therefore, a total of 155 deaths caused by tubercular diseases, almost double the number caused by all other forms of infectious disease.

Phthisis is a form of infectious disease far more difficult to deal with than cases of fever, diphtheria, etc.

The illness lasts over a long period, the patient may not be suspected of being infected, and yet the history of many of the cases prove that the infection is frequently conveyed to others in the same family, and is also left in houses which have been occupied by phthisical patients.

The death-rate has been reduced by removing some of the unhealthy conditions which are believed to cause the disease, but up to the present little or nothing has been done by District Councils in considering how best to treat existing cases and how to prevent the spread of the infection.

A beginning was made in 1909 by an Order of the Local Government Board, which has made the notification of cases of phthisis amongst pauper patients compulsory.

The experience of 1909 shows that the Order has not yet come into full effect.

In the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health the return shows that 36 cases of phthisis were notified from 8 districts, while from 17 districts no cases were notified.

With one exception, in every one of the Urban and Rural Districts deaths were registered last year from phthisis.

Several of the Medical Officers of Health express the opinion that the notification of pauper cases alone, or even coupled with the voluntary notification of other cases, has not proved a satisfactory basis for the work of controlling the disease.

The Medical Officer of Health at Filey urges his Board to endeavour to obtain compulsory notification of all cases of phthisis.

The Council of the Urban District of Hessle were willing to adopt compulsory notification, but the Local Government Board would only consent to the voluntary method.

Dr. Fairweather, Medical Officer of Health of Pocklington, considers that the treatment of tuberculosis should become a national question, and that the only satisfactory method would be the treatment of cases in a sanatorium. He adds "I am of opinion that the notification of all cases should be compulsory to prevent affecting others in the house."

In Sculcoates disinfection of the houses after death is carried out when requested by the friends.

In Hornsea and Withernsea there was last year exceptionally high death-rates from phthisis, which was probably due to persons in the last stage of the disease seeking at the seaside that relief which they were too ill to obtain by admission to a sanatorium.

In the Rural Districts of Howden and Patrington the death-rate was exceptionally high. In Howden it was double, and in Patrington it was nearly double the rate for the whole Rural Districts for 1909. In both districts the number of deaths from phthisis has been considerably above the average of the previous 8 years.

In October, 1905, a conference was held at Hull to consider the best means of dealing with cases of consumption throughout the Riding.

I believe the subject is still under consideration as to whether some steps may be taken for dealing with suitable cases of phthisis amongst paupers by the various Boards of Guardians.

It is, however, a debatable question whether a matter of such vital interest to all classes of society should not be considered on a broader basis than by providing curative and preventive treatment for the unfortunate pauper classes only.

In the large towns it has been found that the Sanatorium does not provide all that is necessary. Very good results have followed out-patient treatment at a Dispensary, associated with visits at the patient's home by nurses and the Sanitary Inspector. From these out-patients, selections are made of the most suitable for a sanatorium, and other institutions for cases which are found to be incurable.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average rate for the eight years 1901—1908.	1909
Ad.County	1·9	1·8	1·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·9	1·6	1·8	1·50
Urban Districts	2·0	2·2	1·7	2·1	2·3	1·68	2·05	1·8	1·9	1·35
Rural Districts	1·8	1·6	1·5	1·9	2·0	1·5	1·9	1·4	1·7	1·60

The number of deaths registered from some disease of the lungs other than phthisis was 225, a reduction of 45 on the average number from previous years.

The lessening was greatest in the Urban districts.

CANCER.

CANCER DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average rate for the eight years 1901-1908.	1909
Ad.County	0·8	0·8	0·8	1·0	0·8	0·87	0·88	1·08	0·9	0·9
Urban Districts	0·9	0·9	1·0	1·3	1·0	0·85	1·0	1·17	0·9	0·9
Rural Districts	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·89	0·82	1·02	0·8	0·8

The number of deaths from cancer varies from year to year, *i.e.*, in 1909 there were 137, whilst in 1908 there were 162; but the numbers last year were greater than the average, especially in many of the Rural districts.

HEART DISEASE.

HEART DISEASES DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average rate for the eight years 1901-1908	1909
Ad.County	1·6	1·5	1·4	1·7	1·5	1·85	1·5	1·83	1·6	1·6
Urban Districts	1·5	1·8	1·5	1·6	1·3	1·6	1·5	2·07	1·6	1·7
Rural Districts	1·7	1·3	1·3	1·7	1·6	1·96	1·6	1·66	1·6	1·5

The deaths from diseases of the heart were 243. That number nearly agrees with the average for previous years.

In the Rural districts 62 per cent. of the deaths registered from diseases of the heart were among persons over 65 years of age. The largest proportion were in the Patrington, Cottingham, Driffeld, and Eserick districts.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, which came into operation on the 3rd December, 1909, makes several alterations and amendments in the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890." The portion of the new Act which will be of the greatest interest in the East Riding districts will be that which relates to the duty of the Local Authority in closing dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation. The Act requires that, from time to time, an inspection shall be made of each district with a view to ascertaining whether any dwellinghouse therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

The Local Government Board may prescribe regulations and the keeping of records for carrying out that work. If on the representation of the Medical Officer of Health or other officer of the Authority a dwellinghouse appears to the Authority to be in such a state, it shall be their duty to take proceedings to put this part of the Act into force.

The Local Authority may now make a closing Order themselves, and application to a Magistrate for that purpose is no longer necessary. The person aggrieved, however, has a right to appeal to the Local Government Board. Part 3 of the Housing Act of 1890 is no longer adoptive, but now takes effect in all districts. This part of the Housing Act should receive the attention of all Medical Officers of Health, and especially of those who report that some of the existing houses in their district are unfit for human habitation, and that no better houses can be obtained.

Section 69 of the Act of 1909 requires information to be furnished by the Clerk of the District Council to the Medical Officer of Health of the County, by sending a copy of any representation, complaint, or information, a copy of which it is the duty of the District Council to forward to the County Council under Section 15 of the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890."

Section 15 of the Act of 1909 provides: That not only at the beginning, but throughout the holding, houses let to persons of the working classes at a yearly rent not exceeding £16 shall be kept by the landlord in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

This provision does not affect a tenancy entered upon before December 3rd, 1909.

References to the housing accommodation of the district in the Medical Officers of Health reports are as follows:—

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—Increasing numbers of the new houses in the Borough are now provided with water closets. 9 houses were closed in 1909 as being unfit for human habitation without proceedings having been taken under the Act.

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—The house accommodation of the working classes is daily improving. Houses are being built with all modern conveniences.

HESSLE URBAN.—The Medical Officer of Health made a report upon a number of small tenements having no secondary means of access, and advised that the premises should be declared unfit for human habitation. The Sanitary Committee decided that a sufficient case had not been made out to warrant such a step.

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—4 cottages on examination were found to be in a dangerous condition and have been closed by the owner.

BEVERLEY RURAL.—“Speaking generally, house accommodation is adequate for the existing population. If any house be found unfit for habitation the owner is ordered to put it into proper condition or, if deemed necessary, it is closed. There has not been any occasion for action under the ‘Housing of the Working Classes Act.’ ”

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—“I regret that so little has been done in your district in the way of new buildings. It is unfortunate, as the lack of suitable houses is severely felt. This dearth is one of the causes of the rural exodus, because there are not sufficient houses *of any kind* to meet the requirements of would-be tenants; whilst numbers in existence in the District have long since passed their time of usefulness.”

ESCRICK RURAL.—10 new houses were built.

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—The increased powers granted under the new “Housing and Town Planning Act” may be used powerfully to make the conditions of life in the country more acceptable to the labourer, without entailing any great burden on the community.

PATRINGTON RURAL.—The Medical Officer of Health condemned 2 houses in the village of Welwick. The Rural District Council caused a notice to be served upon the owner, but declined to take any further action. A report having been

made to the County Council, the following resolution was passed :—

RESOLVED—That the County Council consider that the Patrington Rural District Council have failed to properly prosecute proceedings in the matter of two cottages situate at Welwick ; and that the Clerk be instructed to take the necessary proceedings to obtain an order for the closure of the two cottages in question.

The County Medical Officer of Health reported upon the houses.

The necessary notices were served ; application was then made to the Justices of the District, and an order for closure was obtained.

RICCALL RURAL.—Plans for 16 new dwellinghouses were passed.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—Speaking generally the house accommodation for the working classes is good.

All houses in course of erection are supervised by the building inspector, who makes periodical inspections.

SHERBURN RURAL.—“ Overcrowding, with all its attendant evils, is rife in the district, and I hope the time will soon come when the various Councils will step in and see that suitable cottages are built for the labourer.”

WATER SUPPLY.

References to the water supply of the Urban Districts are very brief, the descriptions given are “ plentiful,” “ ample and pure,” and “ all that can be desired.”

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—Dr. Park reports that two-thirds of the householders in Beverley use water from public and private bores sunk 70 to 80 feet in the chalk. The remaining third use water from the mains of the Corporation Waterworks. A number of samples were sent for bacteriological examination from both public and private pumps. Six samples were sent from public pumps, 3 were found to be satisfactory, and 3 unsatisfactory ; 4 were sent from private pumps, these were all satisfactory.

'There is every prospect of a gravitation supply of water being obtained for the Borough at an early date.

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—“ There is a plentiful supply of pure water from the water works, but in many cases water from wells and bore pipes is preferred, I think erroneously, as from a good many samples sent for bacteriological examination there was only one sample reported good, one very fair, the others were of a suspicious character, others contaminated, and 3 showed evidence of sewage, one was declared to be from a sewer. In most cases tap water was substituted.” Dr. Burgess, Medical Officer of Health, states that from repeated examination of water from bores the water is at one time found to be good, but only for a time, the bore pipes become fractured, and the clay and concrete worn and subsoil water gets into the bore.

BEVERLEY RURAL.—Five villages in the district are now supplied with water from public waterworks. The works at Elloughton-cum-Brough were completed in August last, and the water is now in use throughout the district. The pecuniary and other difficulties connected with the proposed supply of water to Walkington have not yet been overcome.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.—The Rural Council have for some years been considering the need for a water supply for the village of Hunmanby. What promises to be a very satisfactory scheme has been adopted. Dr. Wetwan, Medical Officer of Health, states that the need of the village of Reighton should now receive the attention of the Council.

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—The scheme to provide Nafferton with a new water supply is now being actively pushed forward. There has been an abundance of water in the wells and ponds during the year. The “ Gipsy ” has been running vigorously all the winter. The excessive rainfall has had the effect of deteriorating some of the well waters which have not been sufficiently protected at the top, but only one very grave case has come to my notice. This has been remedied.

PATRINGTON RURAL.—“ Six well waters analysed, one contaminated. The rain water supply for the houses at Spurn is unsatisfactory.”

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—The supply of water for Thixendale has been carried throughout the village. The new public supply for Barnby Moor is now completed. Following upon cases of enteric fever at Bishop Wilton and Wilberfoss, Dr. Fairweather, the Medical Officer of Health, found that the water in use was so polluted as to be unfit to use. Having recommended new supplies to be provided he points out the difficulty which is met with in providing a suitable supply within the limits of the maximum cost laid down by the Public Health (Water) Act. The owners, however, were induced to sink bore holes at a considerable greater cost, and a pure supply of water has been obtained. Some cases of enteric fever occurred at Shipton at houses where the old wells and pumps have been allowed to remain, although a supply of the new water has been laid on to the premises. The water from the old wells is polluted.

RICCALL RURAL.—Three new bore holes have been provided in the village of Riccall, but it was found that a number of persons within a reasonable distance continued to use the water from their own pumps in spite of the fact that it is grossly polluted with sewage. Four of these wells have been voluntarily closed by the owners. In another case application had to be made to the Justices under Section 70 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The owner was summoned, and an order made for the permanent closing of the well.

SHERBURN RURAL.—“ I am sorry to say that the water supply of Muston is still in an unsatisfactory condition. The various samples sent for bacteriological examination have all been adversely reported upon showing some contamination. Should an outbreak of enteric fever occur in this village a grave responsibility will rest upon your Council. I would again urge upon you the necessity of procuring a supply of water which shall be above suspicion.”

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There have not been any new works of sewage disposal completed during 1909. Extensions of the existing sewers have been made in several districts, and an increased number of special ventilators have been provided for sewers.

To meet the requirements of many new houses in the parish of Preston, the Sculcoates Rural District Council have laid a new sewer which discharges into a Hull outlet sewer by agreement with the Corporation.

Dr. Stedman reports to the Riccall Rural District Council that owing to new manufacturing works and consequently new dwellinghouses in Barlby it is necessary to consider some alteration of the existing sewage works.

PATRINGTON RURAL.—“ I also deeply regret the dilatoriness in proceeding with the flushing of the Patrington drains. I have called attention annually to this neglect for 10 years. The Local Sanitary Committee, the Patrington Parish Council, has unanimously passed resolutions requesting your Board to proceed with the work. They have themselves placed a suitable plot of land at your disposal, where water can be obtained, and from which source a satisfactory flushing system could be well and cheaply maintained.”

“ The Keyingham drains have not been cleaned out as frequently as they should have been, and I am sorry to say that what I predicted has happened—that an outbreak of diphtheria has been caused, in my opinion from the open drain on the roadside leading from the inn to the schools. The schools have had to be closed. I ask the Council to seriously consider Keyingham.”

SCULCOATES RURAL. — In all instances the sewage is ultimately discharged into the Humber. The sewage from Sutton and a small portion of Anlaby discharge into the City of Hull's system by agreement with that authority.

The following expression of opinion from the Local Government Board, which was obtained by the Hessle Urban

District Council, regarding untrapped waste pipes, may be of interest to Medical Officers of Health in other districts :---

“The Board state that existing untrapped waste pipes can only be dealt with when they can be shown to be creating a nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, but it does not appear to be necessary to prove that injury to health has actually occurred before action can be taken if the nuisance be one of a nature likely to cause danger to health.”

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE

Reports from the Urban Districts show that improvements are being made in the work of public scavenging of house refuse, and that the work is carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Dr. Park reports that only slow progress is being made in the conversion of middens into W.C.'s.

In Norton better means have been adopted in the collection and storage of the refuse and in the cleansing of the soil pans.

In the Rural District of Sculcoates there is a public system of scavenging in 7 parishes.

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“On the whole the scavenging in the district has been satisfactorily carried out. It is much better done than formerly. It would be still better performed if it were done by public authority in the larger villages, but I have had few complaints from this source during 1909.”

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are 11 Urban, and 12 Rural Districts in the East Riding. In all of the Urban districts and in 9 of the Rural, regulations have been adopted for dairies and cowsheds.

For the Rural Districts of Pocklington, Sherburn, and Skirlaugh, regulations have not yet been adopted. With 4 exceptions all the regulations now in force have been adopted since 1899.

Visits are made by some Medical Officers of Health to cowsheds even where no regulations are in force.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—The dairies and cowsheds are inspected by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. He states “that during the year new regulations have been adopted, and improvements have been made, especially in regard to better lighting. The general health of the cows kept in the Borough has been good.”

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—The milk supply is good and wholesome, the producers being much more particular in getting the best animals they can, and being very careful as regards feeding and cleanliness, knowing that it pays the best. “I think the owners of cows are far more particular about the state of the sheds and the feeding of the cows than they were a few years ago.”

HESSLE URBAN.—The Hull Corporation having requested permission from the Hessle Council to send an Inspector either alone or accompanied by the Inspector of Nuisances to report upon the dairies and cowsheds in the Hessle District from which milk is sent into the city.

The Hessle Council replied to the effect “That as they had adopted the most modern regulations relating to Dairies and Cowsheds, and that these regulations are strictly enforced in their District. That as all dairies and cowsheds are inspected by this Council’s Inspector, the Council are therefore unable to accede to the Corporation’s request.”

There are 33 cowsheds in the Hessle District; to these 132 visits have been paid. The cows have always been found free from disease, and it has only been required to give instructions as to lime-washing and the removal of manure in a few cases.

HORNSEA URBAN.—“In 1908 I devoted a good deal of attention to the milk supply, and printed instructions were issued to all cowkeepers and vendors of milk within the district.

The instructions dealt with the care and housing of the cows, precautions to be taken by the milker, and the condition of the sheds and the utensils as used in the trade.

Last year the milk supply of the district was uniformly good, and there has been no case of infectious disease which could be traced to it."

In the remaining Urban Districts the Medical Officers' Report usually states that the cowsheds have been visited, and that they were found in a satisfactory condition. In several of the reports no particulars of the number of dairies and cowsheds are given.

BEVERLEY RURAL.—The dairies and cowsheds were inspected and were found to be kept clean and sanitary. "I have never known of any tuberculous milk in the district. Whenever an infectious disease occurred at a milk farm, steps are at once taken to protect the milk from contamination. If necessary the milk trade of the farm is suspended until the disease has disappeared and disinfection has been carried out. In 1909 this procedure was carried out in connection with 5 dairy farms."

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—The majority of the cowsheds are in fair structural condition. The milkers and others engaged in dealing with the produce exercise care in observing that their hands and utensils are clean. Dr. Wetwan, Medical Officer of Health, reports that "I am of opinion that you should appoint a Veterinary Surgeon to give professional advice both on the milk and meat supply of your district."

DRIFFIELD. — The dairies and cowsheds have been regularly inspected. They are in better order, and we are endeavouring to bring them into line with modern requirements. "The Sanitary Authority gave permission to the Hull City Authority to visit in company with your inspector the cowsheds in your district from which milk is sent into the City.

The issue of a leaflet on polluted milk, and the means of preventing its pollution which was issued last has been

productive of much good. I have frequently come across evidence of the salutary action during the year."

HOWDEN.—There are 51 cowsheds on the register. The washing of the udders of the cows is objected to by cowkeepers *but dry cloths and straw are used*. "During my visits I had little fault to find with the cowsheds, they are fairly well lighted and ventilated. Water from ponds and wells is used for drinking."

PATRINGTON RURAL.—"The cleansing of milk cows is one which I am afraid is not receiving the attention it deserves from the persons responsible for the milk supply of this district. It is absolutely of the highest importance that not only should the utensils be kept scrupulously clean, but that the milkers themselves should give special attention to the cleansing of the cows' udders and their own hands."

POCKLINGTON.—I have found the cowsheds clean, also the milk cans. The dairies and premises are fairly well ventilated. No cows suffering from tuberculosis have been found. I would recommend that a Veterinary Surgeon should be called in whenever necessary. The cowsheds are registered, but no regulations have been adopted."

RICCALL.—The 7 Cowsheds in this district have all greatly improved during recent years. Cleaner conditions prevail, and the milk is better protected against contamination.

SHERBURN.—"The general condition of cowsheds appears to be much improved. Much remains still to be done before the ideal requirements of public health are satisfied."

SKIRLAUGH.—"I have systematically visited the cowsheds, and in the majority of cases found that they were in a sanitary condition. In many cases, however, I found the cows caked several inches thick with their dried excreta; several cowsheds on a subsequent visit showed a marked improvement in this respect."

The increasing concern of the public to be protected against the presence of Tubercle in the milk supply cannot be met satisfactorily until a Veterinary Surgeon is employed in every district to inspect all milk cows at regular intervals.

There is a need for someone qualified to examine the cows, so as to detect the signs of the disease in its early stages, as well as the sanitary official to make examinations of the cowsheds and dairy premises.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

**Extract from the Minutes of the East Riding County Council,
26th April, 1910 :—**

The following Summary of the Reports of the Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1875—1899, for the year ended 31st March, 1910, shewing number of samples adulterated and the amount of penalties inflicted by the Justices, was submitted :—

Articles Analysed.	No. of Samples Taken.	Adul- terated.	Amount of Adulteration.		Amount of Penalties.					
			Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Fines.			Costs.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Whisky	39	5	3·5 degrees below legal standard	18·59 deg. below legal standard	12	3	6	1	0	1
Gin	23	3	6·18 deg. below legal standard	22·8 deg. below legal standard	2	7	6	0	11	0
Rum	20	3	1·19 deg. below legal standard	3·06 deg. below legal standard	0	10	0	0	3	0
Brandy	16	4	0·7 deg. below legal standard	11·83 deg. below legal standard	0	15	0	0	6	0
Paregoric	1	1	—	11·3% deficient in alcohol	—			—		
Olive Oil.....	4	0	—	—	—			—		
Camphorated Oil	13	3	1·7% de- ficient in camphor	18·6% de- ficient in camphor	—			—		
Milk of Sulphur..	3	0	—	—	—			—		
Pepper	6	0	—	—	—			—		
Vinegar	11	0	—	—	—			—		
Lard	23	0	—	—	—			—		
Yeast	15	1	—	35% Farina	—			—		
Ground Mace ..	2	1	—	25% Bombay Mace	—			—		
Honey	7	0	—	—	—			—		
Sausages.....	5	5	Contained 22·6 grains Boric Acid per lb.	Contained 38·2 grains Boric Acid per lb.	—			—		
Peas.....	10	9	Contained 1·47 grains per lb. copper sulphate	Contained 3½ grains per lb. copper sulphate	3	5	0	4	9	8
Butter.....	63	2	Contained 1·03% of water in excess	50% Margarine	1	0	0	0	19	6
Cream.....	8	5	Contained 10·9 grains per lb. Boric Acid	Contained 26·9 grains per lb. Boric Acid	—			—		
New Milk	153	25	1·2% added water	21·7% added water	19	11	0	5	14	10
Skimmed Milk ..	1	1	—	2·4% added water	—			—		
Totals.....	423	68	—	—	39	12	0	13	4	1

11 cases pending.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—The inspection of food is carried out by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. He reports that 6 beasts, 1 sheep, and 10 pigs have been condemned as unfit for food, all being tubercular except the sheep, which was affected with jaundice. Of the above, 5 beasts and 8 pigs were in an excellent fat condition, looking well before being slaughtered, at the same time being extensively diseased.

“In carcasses, of which there were several found tubercular, where the lesions were localised and small in extent, the affected parts or organs only were destroyed.”

39 samples of food taken for analysis; 35 were certified genuine. 25 of these were taken informally; 4 not satisfactory.

There were 16 samples of milk examined, 9 for both a chemical and a bacteriological examination. 6 of the latter were taken informally, and 3 in the usual manner. In the report 1 of the 3 was described “as a very dirty milk.”

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—The Inspector reports: “I have inspected the slaughter-houses on an average twice weekly. I have also inspected the meat when hung in the shop, and many cattle before being slaughtered, but during all these inspections no tuberculous carcase has yet been seen.

67 inspections have been made of the markets, and a considerable number of parcels of preserved food, etc., were either given up or seized, and destroyed.”

9 samples of milk were analysed, 8 of which were reported to be “genuine and of good quality,” and 1 not satisfactory.

2 samples of milk were also taken for bacteriological examination, to ascertain the presence or the absence of the diphtheria bacillus, but they were found free from disease.

HESSLE.—Sixteen samples of fresh milk were taken and analysed. No prosecution followed. Six samples of food were taken, and after analysis it was decided to prosecute in one case: the result was an acquittal.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—Neither the Medical Officer of Health nor the Sanitary Inspector ever see any food of a doubtful character offered for sale.

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—The Sanitary Inspector does not hold a special certificate for meat inspection, but no carcasses have been found to give rise to any suspicions of tuberculosis.

The Medical Officer, in reporting his proceedings and advice, should put on record whether he has made “systematic inspections” of his district.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—317 houses have been systematically inspected, and 100 where cases of infectious disease had occurred.

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—372 houses inspected.

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—Systematic visits are made regularly.

HESSLE.—The inspector has visited each house four times during the year.

HORNSEA URBAN.—“I have made regular and systematic inspections of my district throughout the year.”

WITHERNSEA.—Systematic inspections are made three times a year.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—Inspections are recorded throughout a large part of the district.

Only a few of the reports give any table to show what insanitary conditions were found during the year, and what number of nuisances were abated.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—The workshops and workplaces have been inspected. With a few exceptions they have been found to be kept in a very satisfactory state, and the defects found were remedied.

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—The factories and workplaces have had attention during the year, and the improvement in

cleanliness has been marked. The number of workshops and factories are 132, comprising 32 different kinds of trades.

COTTINGHAM.—There are 62 workshops, all in good condition and suitable for the work carried on.

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—73 registered workshops, including 22 bakehouses, 49 workshops, and 2 laundries.

FILEY.—In Filey the workshops are found to be well ventilated, and there is no overcrowding.

HESSLE.—There are 73 registered factories, including 2 laundries and 2 bakehouses. During the inspection of these premises 13 defects were found, which have since been remedied.

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—51 factories and workshops, including 6 bakehouses ; 3 defects were found, all remedied.

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—The factories and workshops in this district are almost all private houses of the better sort.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—37 workshops, visited regularly and generally found in a satisfactory condition.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON.

COUNTY HALL,

BEVERLEY, JUNE, 1910.

BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

*J. P. Park, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 2,411**Population in 1901 13,183**Estimated do. 1909 13,700**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 3,046 Persons per house, 4·3*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	301	21·9	27·0
Deaths	216	15·7	16·4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	123		130
Zymotic Diseases.....		1·16	1·4
Phthisis		1·5	1·0
Respiratory		1·7	1·9
Cancer		0·80	0·96
Heart Diseases.....		1·8	1·4

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	63	16
Erysipelas	9	11
Scarlet Fever	27	40
Enteric Fever	7	20
Small-Pox	1	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—

BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

*A. Forrest, M.A., M.B., C.M., &c., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 2,947**Population in 1901..... 12,482**Estimated do. 1909..... 15,120**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901..... 2,922 Persons per house, 4·2*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	299	19·4	21·1
Deaths	169	10·9	14·8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	97		132
Zymotic Diseases.....		0·26	0·7
Phthisis		0·58	0·9
Respiratory		1·30	1·7
Cancer		1·17	1·1
Heart Diseases.....		1·62	1·6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	63	.....	16
Erysipelas	4	.....	9
Scarlet Fever ...	17	.....	26
Enteric Fever	4		—

BOROUGH OF HEDON.

H. Robinson, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 320

Population in 1901 1,010

Estimated do. 1909 1,030

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 247 Persons per house, 4·0

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	28	27	..... 25·2
Deaths	12	11·6	..... 15·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	35		..... 91
Zymotic Diseases	0·0		..... 1·2
Phthisis	1·9		..... 0·8
Respiratory	0·0		..... 1·7
Heart Disease	0·9		..... 0·9

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	6	.....	2
Enteric Fever	1	.....	—
Diphtheria	1	.....	—

COTTINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

G. H. Watson, L.S.A., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 8,690

Population in 1901 3,751

Estimated do. 1909 4,250

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 825 Persons per house, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	99	23·2	..... 24·6
Deaths	58	13·1	..... 13·9
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	60		..... 150
Zymotic Diseases	1·17		..... 1·0
Phthisis	0·94		..... 0·8
Respiratory	2·35		..... 2·3
Cancer	1·17		..... 0·7
Heart Disease	2·58		..... 1·7

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	3	.....	1
Erysipelas	24	.....	22
Scarlet Fever	15	.....	12
Enteric Fever	3	..	2
Continued Fever	1	.....	1
Phthisis	10	.....	—

DRIFFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

G. Burgess, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i> ..	4,980
<i>Population in 1901</i>	5,766
<i>Estimated do. 1909</i>	5,810
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i> ..	1,343
<i>Persons per House,</i>	4·3

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	135	23·2	24·1
Deaths	78	16·4	15·7
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	30	.....	111
Zymotic Diseases	0·34	.....	1·0
Phthisis	1·03	.....	1·4
Respiratory	1·03	.....	1·9
Cancer	1·03	.....	1·5
Heart Disease	2·58	.....	2·2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	2	.....	2
Erysipelas	9	.....	4
Puerperal Fever	2	.....	1
Enteric Fever	2	.....	3

FILEY URBAN DISTRICT.

J. T. Haworth, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i> ..	832
<i>Population in 1901</i>	3,003
<i>Estimated do. 1909</i>	3,475
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	703
<i>Persons per house,</i>	4·2

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	59	17·0	24·5
Deaths	32	9·2	13·5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	84		128
Zymotic Diseases		·0	·8
Phthisis		·0	0·7
Respiratory		1·4	1·9
Cancer		·28	0·6
Heart Diseases		1·44	1·2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	1	2
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HESSLE URBAN DISTRICT.

J. Molineux, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) . .	2,111
Population in 1901	3,754
Estimated do. 1909	5,200
Number of Occupied Houses, 1901	803
Persons per house, 4·6	

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	113	21·6	23·8
Deaths	48	9·2	11·0
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	70		81
Zymotic Diseases		·96	0·7
Phthisis		1·15	0·9
Respiratory		·76	1·4
Cancer		·57	0·6
Heart Diseases		1·15	1·5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	30	13
Erysipelas	3	4
Scarlet Fever	20	15
Enteric Fever	2	1
Phthisis	5	—

HORNSEA URBAN DISTRICT.

H. D. Johns, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i>	..	2,992
<i>Population in 1901</i>	.....	2,381
<i>Estimated do. 1909</i>	.....	2,720
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	.....	520 <i>Persons per house, 4.5</i>

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	67	24.5	20.5
Deaths	38	13.9	15.8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	104	.....	95
Zymotic Diseases.....	0.0	.....	0.6
Phthisis	2.2	.....	1.0
Respiratory	0.73	.....	1.3
Cancer	0.36	.....	0.7
Heart Diseases	0.73	1.1

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	4	6
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NORTON URBAN DISTRICT.

R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i>	..	2,809
<i>Population in 1901</i>	.....	3,842
<i>Estimated do. 1909</i>	.....	4,000
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	.....	861 <i>Persons per house, 4.4.</i>

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	92	23.0	29.5
Deaths	45	11.2	16.1
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	97	.....	124
Zymotic Diseases	0.25	.....	1.1
Phthisis	0.50	.....	1.1
Respiratory	1.0	.....	2.4
Cancer	0.50	.....	1.2
Heart Diseases.....	2.25	.....	1.2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	1	.....	2
Erysipelas.....	8	.....	7
Scarlet Fever	10	.....	6
Enteric Fever	3	.....	3

POCKLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

*A. F. A. Fairweather, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) 2,564**Population in 1901 2,463**Estimated do. 1909 2,480**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 554 Persons per house, 4.4*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	58	23.2	27.4
Deaths	32	12.8	17.1
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	86		160
Zymotic Diseases	1.2		2.0
Phthisis	0.4		0.6
Respiratory	1.2		2.9
Cancer	0.4		0.3
Heart Diseases	0.4		1.1

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	43	2
Diphtheria	1	

WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT.

*A. E. Sproule, L.R.C.P., etc., Medical Officer of Health.**Area of acres (exclusive of land covered by water) 245**Population in 1901 1,426**Estimated do. 1909 2,600**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 321 Persons per house, 4.4.*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	34	14.4	17.9
Deaths	34	14.4	15.3
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	30		104
Zymotic Diseases	0.0		0.5
Phthisis	1.92		1.7
Respiratory	1.53		1.1
Cancer	1.15		1.0
Heart Diseases	1.53		1.5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	3	.....	5
Measles	92	.....	13
Erysipelas.....	3	.....	1
Phthisis	8	.....	—
Enteric Fever	1	.....	—

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

W. Stephenson, M.R.C.S., &c., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 72,830

Population in 1901 11,271

Estimated do. 1909 11,100

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,298 Persons per house, 4·9.

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	268	24·1	..... 21·5
Deaths	156	14·0	..... 12·7
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	111	.....	123
Zymotic Diseases	0·45	.....	0·6
Phthisis	0·36	.....	0·5
Respiratory	1·36	.....	1·5
Cancer	0·36	.....	0·5
Heart Diseases.....	1·35	.....	1·6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

Diphtheria	21	.....	6
Erysipelas	6	.....	6
Scarlet Fever	21	.....	29
Enteric Fever	1	.....	6
Puerperal Fever	1	.....	—

BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

W. A. Wetwan, M.R.C.S., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 63,432

Population in 1901 7,747

Estimated do. 1909 7,600

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,579 Persons per house, 4·4

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	171	22·2	25·1
Deaths	84	10·9	13·5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	70		106
Zymotic Diseases		0·0	0·9
Phthisis		0·39	0·6
Respiratory		1·17	1·4
Cancer		0·65	0·7
Heart Diseases.....		0·91	1·1

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	6	13
Erysipelas	1	3
Scarlet Fever	4	12
Measles	1	52
Enteric Fever	1	2

DRIFFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

C. E. Hollings, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 105,282

Population in 1901 11,988

Estimated do. 1909 10,700

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,641 Persons per house, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	249	23·3	25·4
Deaths	154	14·4	14·4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	112		107
Zymotic Diseases		0·55	1·1
Phthisis		0·65	0·8
Respiratory		2·24	1·8
Cancer		0·93	1·0
Heart Diseases.....		1·8	1·5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	12	17
Erysipelas	3	4
Scarlet Fever	56	42
Enteric Fever	4	16
Puerperal Fever	1	—
Phthisis	3	—

ESCRICK RURAL DISTRICT.

*Alwyn Raimes, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 33,167**Population in 1901 5,214**Estimated do. 1909 5,190**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,086 Persons per house, 4·8*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	127	24·3	25·0
Deaths	54	10·3	13·1
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	23		95
Zymotic Diseases		0·0	0·6
Phthisis		0·95	0·6
Respiratory		1·15	1·6
Cancer		0·38	0·5
Heart Diseases.....		2·49	1·3

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	2	6
Enteric	4	2
Erysipelas.....	2	3
Scarlet Fever	11	25

HOWDEN RURAL DISTRICT.

*R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 74,667**Population in 1901 12,274**Estimated do. 1909 11,850**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,778 Persons per house, 4·4*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	302	25·3	27·2
Deaths	178	14·9	16·4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	56		123
Zymotic Diseases		0·84	1·0
Phthisis		1·4	0·9
Respiratory		1·9	2·0
Cancer		0·92	0·9
Heart Diseases.....		2·1	1·6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	21	.....	29
Erysipelas... ..	5	.....	4
Scarlet Fever	18	.....	36
Enteric Fever	1	.....	8
Phthisis	3	.....	—

NORTON RURAL DISTRICT.

J. G. E. Colby, M.B., F.R.C.S., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 60,048

Population in 1901 5,738

Estimated do. 1909 5,460

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,178 *Persons per house, 4.8*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	137	25.0	24.5
Deaths	57	11.4	12.6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	65	.....	121
Zymotic Diseases	0.18	.....	0.8
Phthisis	0.54	.....	0.7
Respiratory	1.28	.....	2.0
Cancer	1.09	.....	0.7
Heart Diseases .....	.73	.....	1.2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	1	.....	4
Enteric Fever	2	.....	4
Erysipelas..... ..	2	.....	2
Scarlet Fever	12	.....	14
Phthisis	2	.....	—

PATRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

W. H. Coates, M.A., M.B., L. San. Sci., &c., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 62,179

Population in 1901 7,167

Estimated do. 1909 6,900

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,620 *Persons per House, 4.4*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years	
Births	184	26·6	.....	24·6
Deaths	92	13·2	.....	14·2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1				
year of age per 1,000 births	54		.....	104
Zymotic Diseases		0·14	.....	0·6
Phthisis		1·30	.....	0·8
Respiratory		1·59	.....	1·5
Cancer		0·87	.....	0·9
Heart Diseases.....		3·4	.....	3·6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	26	.....	11
Erysipelas	21	.....	12
Scarlet Fever	12	.....	16
Enteric Fever	3	.....	2

POCKLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

A. F. A. Fairweather, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Population in 1901..... 11,246

Estimated do. 1909..... 10,680

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,449 Persons per house, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years	
Births	283	27·2	.....	25·2
Deaths.....	145	13·4	.....	14·4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1				
year of age per 1,000 births	91		.....	121
Zymotic Diseases		0·65	.....	1·0
Phthisis		0·27	.....	0·6
Respiratory		2·4	.....	2·2
Cancer		1·2	.....	0·4
Heart Diseases.....		1·1	.....	1·9

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	11	.....	4
Erysipelas	5	.....	5
Scarlet Fever	47	.....	26
Enteric Fever	8	.....	9

RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT.

B. Stedman, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i>	..	18,041
<i>Population in 1901</i>	.....	3,100
<i>Estimated do. 1909</i>	.....	3,300
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	.....	734
		<i>Persons per house, 4.2</i>

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	89	27.0	27.1
Deaths	44	13.3	14.4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births....	101		91
Zymotic Diseases		0.6	1.2
Phthisis.....		0.3	1.0
Respiratory		0.9	1.5
Cancer		1.2	0.6
Heart Diseases.....		1.2	1.2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	19	9
Diphtheria	6	9
Enteric Fever	—	1
Phthisis	1	

SCULCOATES RURAL DISTRICT.

S. H. Johnson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i>	..	20,879
<i>Population in 1901</i>	.....	6,778
<i>Estimated do. 1909</i>	.....	7,700
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	.....	1,367
		<i>Persons per house, 4.9</i>

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	147	19.1	19.8
Deaths	86	11.1	10.9
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births...	95		100
Zymotic Diseases		0.91	0.6
Phthisis		0.78	0.6
Respiratory		1.04	1.2
Cancer		1.82	0.5
Heart Diseases.....		0.52	0.8

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	40	.....	8
Erysipelas.....	2	.....	5
Scarlet Fever	31	.....	20
Enteric Fever	6	.....	3
Puerperal Fever	1	.....

SHERBURN RURAL DISTRICT.

H. T. Hollings, L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 21,078

Population in 1901 2,186

Estimated do. 1909 2,130

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 451 Persons per house, 4·8

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years
Births	59	26·7	..... 27·9
Deaths	34	15·4	..... 12·1
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births....	118		..... . 114
Zymotic Diseases.....	0·0		..... 0·2
Phthisis	0·4		..... 0·5
Respiratory	2·7		..... 1·6
Cancer	1·3		..... 1·7
Heart Diseases.....	0·90		..... 2·2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Erysipelas.....	2	.....	1
Scarlet Fever	8	.....	8

SKIRLAUGH RURAL DISTRICT.

H. C. Simpson, L.M.S.S.A., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 64,080

Population in 1901 6,978

Estimated do. 1909 6,775

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,544 Persons per house, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1909	Average rates for 8 previous years	
Births	165	24·2	.....	24·8
Deaths	73	10·7	.....	13·5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births		96	.....	108
Zymotic Diseases		0·88	.....	1·1
Phthisis		0·29	.....	0·8
Respiratory		0·73	.....	1·4
Cancer		0·58	.....	0·5
Heart Diseases.....		1·1	.....	1·02

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	15	.....	19
Erysipelas.....	2	.....	5
Scarlet Fever	39	.....	20
Enteric Fever	11	.....	2

TABLE II.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District.					Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Net Deaths at All Ages Belonging to the District.	
		Number	*Rate	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages							
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	*Rate						
								5				6	7	8
1	2	3	4						9	10	11	12	13
1901	144,748	3620	25.0	437	137	2238	15.4	181	140	43	2141	14.8	
1902	145,344	3609	26.4	424	130	2115	14.5	205	139	112	2088	14.4	
1903	146,000	3710	25.4	440	118	2082	14.2	200	147	93	2028	13.8	
1904	147,033	3532	24.1	470	132	2316	15.7	230	168	125	2273	15.4	
1905	148,237	3614	24.3	415	115	2237	15.0	247	163	89	2163	14.6	
1906	148,919	3682	24.7	401	107	2161	14.5	268	199	107	2069	13.9	
1907	149,180	3419	22.9	357	104	2191	14.6	275	208	107	2090	14.0	
1908	149,510	3549	23.7	378	106	2211	14.7	293	201	111	2143	14.3	
Averages for 8 years 1901—1908	147,371	3604	24.4	415	115	2194	14.8	237	170	98	2125	14.4	
1909	149,875	3466	23.2	283	84	1985	13.2	253	192	126	1919	12.8	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 741,150.

Total Population at all ages 144,748
 Number of Inhabited Houses 31,871
 Average number of persons per house 4.55

1901 Census

TABLE III.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the year 1909.

DISTRICT.	Population.		Birth and Death Rates per 1000 of the Population.					Death Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 births.
	Census, 1901.	Estimated 1909.	Births.	Deaths.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	
Administrative County)	144748	149875	23·2	12·8	0·52	0·85	1·50	84
Municipal Boroughs & Urban Districts)	53061	60450	21·2	12·5	0·54	1·02	1·35	87
Boro. of Beverley ..	13183	13700	21·9	15·7	1·16	1·5	1·7	123
„ Bridlington	12482	15120	19·4	10·9	0·26	0·58	1·3	97
„ Hedon	1010	1030	27·1	11·6	0·0	1·9	0·0	35
Urban Districts—								
Cottingham	3751	4250	23·2	13·1	1·17	0·94	2·35	60
Driffield	5766	5810	23·2	16·4	0·34	1·03	1·03	30
Filey	3003	3475	17·0	9·2	0·0	0·0	1·4	84
Hessle	3754	5200	21·6	9·2	0·96	1·15	0·76	70
Hornsea	2381	2720	24·5	13·9	0·0	2·2	0·73	104
Norton	3842	4000	23·0	11·2	0·25	0·50	1·0	97
Pocklington	2463	2480	23·2	12·8	1·2	0·4	1·2	86
Withernsea . . .	1426	2600	14·4	14·4	0·0	1·92	1·53	30
Rural Districts....	91687	89425	24·6	12·9	0·50	0·73	1·60	83
Beverley	11271	11100	24·1	14·0	0·45	0·36	1·36	111
Bridlington . . .	7747	7600	22·2	10·9	0·0	0·39	1·17	70
Driffield	11988	10700	23·3	14·4	0·55	0·65	2·24	112
Eserick	5214	5190	24·3	10·3	0·0	0·95	1·15	23
Howden	12274	11850	25·3	14·9	0·84	1·4	1·9	56
Norton	5738	5460	25·0	11·4	0·18	0·54	1·28	65
Patrington.....	7167	6900	26·6	13·2	0·14	1·30	1·59	54
Pocklington	11246	10680	27·2	13·4	0·65	0·27	2·4	91
Riccall	3100	3300	27·0	13·3	0·6	0·3	0·9	101
Sculcoates	6778	7700	19·1	11·1	0·91	0·78	1·04	95
Sherburn	2186	2130	26·7	15·4	0·0	0·4	2·7	118
Skirlaugh	6978	6775	24·2	10·7	0·88	0·29	0·73	96

TABLE IV.

1909.

Birth-Rates; Death-Rates from all Causes; among Infants under 1 year; from Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis, Respiratory Diseases, Heart Disease, and Cancer.

	Adminis- trative County.	Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales (Rural Districts).
Birth-Rate	23·2	21·2	24·6	25·6
Death-Rate	12·8	12·5	12·9	14·5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year (per 1000 births)	84	87	83	98
Death-Rate from Zymotic Diseases	0·52	0·54	0·50	0·80
„ „ „ Phthisis	0·85	1·02	0·73	
„ „ „ other Tuberculous Diseases	0·18	0·18	0·10	
„ „ „ Respiratory Dis- eases	1·5	1·35	1·6	
„ „ „ Heart Diseases ..	1·6	1·7	1·5	
„ „ „ Cancer	0·9	0·9	0·8	

TABLE V.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during Year 1909, in the URBAN Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT. (AT ALL AGES).										
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Cottingham.	Driffeld.	Filey.	Hedon.	Hessle.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Pocklington	Withernsea.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	17	..	10	7	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..
Croup	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
{ Other continued.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza....	10	..	..	..	..	4	6	3	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal fever.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	62	..	..	..	25	35	2	21	9	4	6	..	2	6	6	2	1	5
Other tubercular diseases	11	..	3	1	2	4	1	1	4	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease.....	55	..	..	..	..	26	29	11	18	5	6	1	4	3	1	2	1	3
Bronchitis	34	6	5	1	..	7	15	10	8	1	3	2	..	2	1	3	2	2
Pneumonia	40	5	6	..	2	15	12	12	9	9	1	2	..	2	1	1	1	2
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	7	1	..	..	..	3	3	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Venereal diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	3	..	..	4	4	4	2	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Heart diseases	101	..	..	..	3	53	45	25	25	10	15	4	1	6	2	9	..	4
Accidents	20	..	3	2	2	5	8	6	5	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	3
Suicides ..	8	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
All other causes	325	51	7	4	8	72	183	94	69	22	35	14	4	16	18	23	19	11
All causes	762	112	40	15	43	240	312	216	169	58	78	32	12	48	38	45	32	34

TABLE VI.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1909, in the RURAL Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).											
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Beverley	Bridl'gt'n	Driffeld	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patringt'n	Pockl'gt'n	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..
Whooping-cough	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup).....	13	..	5	8	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	2	..	1
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	6	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
{ Other continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	7	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	6	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Enteritis	6	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Gastritis.....	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other septic diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis.....	65	1	1	6	19	35	3	4	3	7	5	17	3	9	7	1	6	1	2
Other tubercular diseases.....	17	5	..	4	2	6	..	4	1	1	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	2	1
Cancer, malignant disease	81	..	..	..	3	28	50	4	5	10	2	11	6	6	13	4	13	3	4
Bronchitis.....	75	17	4	1	1	13	39	6	5	11	4	9	6	7	17	..	4	4	2
Pneumonia	63	10	9	2	1	19	22	9	3	11	1	14	1	4	8	3	4	2	3
Pleurisy.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of the Respiratory organs	4	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	1	1	..
Venereal diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth	44	44	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	8	..	2	4	..	5	2	5	..	6
Diseases & accidents of parturition..	6	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases	139	2	1	2	2	45	87	15	7	19	13	26	4	25	12	4	4	2	8
Accidents	58	1	8	8	6	23	12	7	8	6	3	9	2	4	4	1	1	3	10
Suicides	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
All other causes	530	88	17	8	8	102	307	92	45	68	21	72	27	33	63	24	40	15	30
All causes	1157	184	55	47	45	301	527	156	84	154	54	178	57	92	145	44	86	34	73

TABLE VII.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1909, in the URBAN
Districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED AT DIFFERENT AGES.—YEARS						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.												
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards	Beverley 1	Brid- lington +2	Cot- tingham 3	Driffield 4	Filey 5	Hedon 6	Hessle 7	Hornsea 8	Norton 9	Pock- stun 10	With- h'nsa 11	Total
Small Pox.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)...	148	..	20	52	19	10	..	63	47	3	2	..	1	30	..	1	1	..	148
Erysipelas.....	60	2	2	4	5	32	11	9	4	24	9	..	..	3	..	8	..	3	60
Scarlet Fever	146	1	25	87	13	3	..	27	17	15	..	1	6	20	4	10	43	3	146
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	23	..	2	9	1	5	2	7	4	3	2	..	1	2	..	3	..	1	23
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Measles	92	5	35	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	92
Phthisis	27	..	..	3	5	15	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	23
Totals.....	501	8	84	207	44	69	13	112	72	56	15	1	8	60	4	22	44	107	

† No ages given.

TABLE VIII.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909 in the RURAL Districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED AT DIFFERENT AGES.—YEARS							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.												
	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards	1* Beverley	2* Bridlington	3 Driffield	4 Eserick	5 Howden	6 Norton	7 Patriington	8 Pocklington	9 Riceall	10 Sculcoates	11 Sherburn	12* Skirlaugh	Total
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	161	1	22	68	16	12	..	21	6	12	2	21	1	26	11	6	40	..	..	161
Erysipelas .....		..	1	..	..	6	5	6	1	3	2	5	2	21	5	..	2	2	2	51
Scarlet Fever	282	2	37	143	19	13	..	25	4	56	11	18	12	12	47	19	31	8	39	282
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	41	1	2	6	6	13	..	1	1	4	4	1	2	3	8	..	6	..	11	41
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis	9	1	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	9
Totals	548	5	62	217	52	73	5	54	13	79	19	48	19	62	71	26	80	10	67	548

* No ages given.

TABLE IX.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of age.

(Urban Districts).

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-5 months	5-6 months	6-7 months	7-8 months	8-9 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
All Causes	Certified.....	47	6	7	5	65	13	3	3	4	5	3	2	1	4	4	5	112	37	29	6	4	5	1	8	7	9	5	1
	Uncertified
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox
	Chicken-pox
	Measles
	Scarlet Fever
	Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)
	Whooping Cough	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	..
Diarrhoea Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms	2	1	1	4	1	2	1
	Enteritis Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh	1	1	..	1
	Premature Birth.....	28	3	3	..	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	12	8	..	3	..	..	4	4	4	2	..
	Congenital Defects	5	1	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
	Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus..	3	..	..	1	4	4	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
	Tuberculous Meningitis
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Convulsions	9	..	..	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	7	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	5	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlaying .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	1	2	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	3	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	Totals.....		47	6	7	5	65	13	3	3	4	5	3	2	1	4	4	5	112	37	29	6	4	5	1	8	7	9	5	1

Population estimated to middle of 1909 66,450

Births in the year { Legitimate..... 1195

{ Illegitimate..... 91

Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants..... 100

{ Illegitimate Infants..... 12

Deaths from all causes at all ages..... 762

TABLE X.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
 Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of age

(Rural Districts).

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffeld.	Eserick.	Howden.	Norton.	Pattingham.	Pocklington.	Riceall.	Sculcoates.	Sherburn.	Skirbrough.
All Causes	Certified.....	50	9	8	9	76	8	12	25	12	14	7	7	7	3	5	5	181	30	11	29	2	17	8	10	26	9	14	7	16
	Uncertified	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoe Diseases.	Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Enteritis Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth.....	32	6	1	4	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	8	5	8	..	2	4	..	5	2	5	..	5
	Congenital Defects	6	2	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Injury at Birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, starvation	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	1	..	2	1	4	..	3	8	2	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	23	2	1	4	..	1	..	3	2	3	3	..	4
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	4	1	2	1	8	4	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	29	3	3	5	..	3	..	4	2	2	2	3	2
	Bronchitis.....	..	..	1	2	3	..	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	..	1	..	18	1	..	3	1	3	1	1	5	..	..	2	1
	Laryngitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	2	10	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	..
	Suffocation, overlaying.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Other causes.....	5	..	1	1	7	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	16	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	..	2	1	..
Totals.....		51	9	8	9	77	8	12	25	12	14	7	7	7	3	5	5	182	30	12	29	3	17	9	10	26	9	14	7	16

Population estimated to middle of 1909 89,425
 Births in the year { Legitimate..... 2039
 { Illegitimate 142
 Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants..... 150
 { Illegitimate Infants .. 32
 Deaths from all causes at all ages..... 1157

TABLE XI.

Details of Sanitary Work carried out during 1909.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.											RURAL DISTRICTS.											
	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffeld	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffeld	Escrick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh
Number of Inspections made	417	..	..	..	..	..	1263	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	275	80	..
New Houses built	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Dwellinghouses inspected	317	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. Disinfected or cleansed .....	..	..	..	6	..	..	64	..	..	2	..	33	..	5	14	..	..	..	..	24	89	1	..
do. Condemned, unfit for habitation	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
do. Overcrowded .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
do. Yards paved	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
DRAINS—																							
do. Newly-provided or re-laid	62	..	..	8	..	..	598	..	7	..	..	12	..	..	5	..	18	..	..	626	4399	30	..
do. Trapped, ventilated, or disconnected .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..
do. Defects found .....	..	149	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..
Cesspools abolished .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Cesspools made or improved ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	..
Cesspools cleansed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	363	..	..	..
New Gullies provided .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	168	..	..
Houses re-Spouted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Privies and Ashpits .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	..
Privies & Ashpits repaired, covered, &c.	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	..
do. made into W.C.'s	19	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	..
do. do. Pan Closets..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
do. defects found .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WATER SUPPLY—																							
New supplies provided .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2	..	..	..
Wells & Pumps cleaned or repaired.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	9	6	9	..
Animals, nuisance from, abated .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances dealt with	187	326	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	14	6	50	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	6	..
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—																							
Visits to	*	*	*	*	*	..	132	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	*	*	*	*	24	402	*	..
No. on Register	81	..	64	26	..	..	33	17	18	..	..	20	73	43	15	..	3	42	..	7	91	40	19
No. of Cowkeepers	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Cows	280	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Defects found & remedied.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slaughter Houses—																							
Visits to	*	..	*	*	*	..	296	..	*	*	*	..	*	..	..	*	*	..	*	21	124	..	..
No. on Register .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	..	..
Common Lodging Houses—																							
Visits to .....	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
No. on Register .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canal Boats inspected .....	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..

(*) In cases so marked, the Medical Officer of Health's Report states that "the premises have been systematically inspected."

TABLE XII.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.**Summary of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1909.****1.—INSPECTION.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories	291	7	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	1017	18	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	51	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	1359	25	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2		
Want of ventilation	5	5		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	2	2		
Other nuisances	5	5		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	17	17		
unsuitable or defective	8	7		
not separate for sexes	3	3		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100)	1	1		
Other offences	—	—		
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	43	42		

3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.									
Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils	Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to send lists	Number of Inspec- tions or Out- worker's premises.
	Twice in the year		Once in the year						
	Lists	Out- workers	Lists	Out- workers					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c.	16	36	1	—	1	2	10	—	25
Total	16	36	1	—	1	2	10	—	25

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number	
(1)		(2)	
Urban District.		Rural District.	
Beverley Borough.....	115	Bridlington.....	38
Bridlington „.....	83	Driffield	107
Cottingham Urban	48	Howden	107
Driffield „.....	73	Patrington	11
Hedon „.....	13	Pocklington	37
Hessle „.....	73	Riccall	0
Norton „.....	10	Sculcoates	32
Pocklington „.....	51	Sherburn.....	2
Withernsea „.....	7	Beverley	} do not give the figures on table.
Filey } do not give the figures		Escrick	
Hornsea } on table.		Norton	
		Skirlaugh	
473		334 ..	

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector	1
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but	
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	1
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	2
In use at the end of the year	3

TABLE XIII.

Rainfall Returns, 1909.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall in previous years.
Hull	6 feet	The Meteorological Soc.	30·8	195	24·05 for 10 yrs.
Hempholme	11 ,,	Mr. W. Evans	30·19	208	
Spurn Head.....	27 ,,	The Meteorological Soc.	24·0	166	19·56 ,, 25 ,,
Patrington	45 ,,	Mr. W. P. Pugh	28·10	134	21·77 ,, 9 ,,
Lowthorpe	63 ,,	Mr. H. O. Piercy	33·15	197	25·30 ,, 14 ,,
Driffield	76 ,,	Mr. W. E. Lovel.....	32·33	188	26·07 ,, 14 ,,
South Cave	125 ,,	Mr. W. Gray	30·44	212	25·78 ,, 4 ,,
Malton	139 ,,	Mr. M. B. Slater	28·22	198	24·28 ,, 4 ,,
Drewton	145 ,,	Mr. J. G. A. Jowett ..	30·89	160	25·99 ,, 10 ,,
Dalton Holme	150 ,,	Mr. C. H. Ingham	29·29	182	26·83 ,, 10 ,,
Beverley (E.R. Asylum)	175 ,,	Dr. Archdale	33·84	202	25·22 ,, 14 ,,
Warter	230 ,,	The late Mr. J. Coxon.	30·02	156	29·90 ,, 40 ,,
Wetwang	235 ,,	Rev. E. M. Cole	30·36	178	26·41 ,, 25 ,,
Thixendale	425 ,,	Rev. W. H. Fox	32·73	201	29·98 ,, 14 ,,

I take this opportunity of thanking the gentlemen named above for their kindness in forwarding to me month by month their observations of the rainfall. Hull and Spurn do not send them.

